

JURKIEWICZ, Henryk

Microfauna of the Lower Zechstein from the Galexice region.
Przegl geol 10 no.8:431-432 Ag '62.

1. Swietokrzyska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

JURKIEWICZ, Henryk

Prospect of crude oil and natural gas in the Gory Swietokrzyskie
Mountain region. Przegl geol 10 no.9:489 S '62.

ZAKOWA, Halina; GLOWACKI, Eugeniusz; JURKIEWICZ, Henryk

Reconsideration results of the Carboniferous series from
borehole, Zalucze 1. Kwartalnik geol 7 no.2:215-227 '63.

1. Swietokrzyska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny,
Kielce i Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Poszukiwan Naftowych, Jaslo.

CA JURKIEWICZ, J.

10

Action of aluminum chloride on some saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. JAN JURKIEWICZ AND KAZIMIERA KLING. *Przemysl Chém.* 13, 481-52 (1929).—The effect of anhyd. $AlCl_3$ on the lower aliphatic hydrocarbons was studied by the static method with sealed glass tubes, over the temp. range 200–400°. $C_{11}H_{24}$ in the gaseous phase does not undergo synthesis to higher hydrocarbons. At 370° H_2 is evolved, and at 400° $AlOCl_3$ is deposited. $C_{11}H_{24}$ begins to show decompn. at 320°. At 410° the formation of oily substances and of C begins and becomes appreciable at 450°. These oily substances were encountered also in cases of other hydrocarbons studied, and are interpreted to be addn. compds. of $AlCl_3$ with the hydrocarbons. Curves obtained by plotting $(N + a)/a$ against temp. (a is the vol. of the hydrocarbon, and N is the gain in vol. on burning) show one clear break for C_4H_{10} , C_5H_{12} , C_6H_{14} , and $iso-C_4H_{10}$, occurring at 370–400°, or about the critical temp. of $AlCl_3$. Above this temp. $AlCl_3$ exerts only a cracking effect. Synthesis of a higher hydrocarbon from $iso-C_4H_{10}$ was observed at 245°. The resistance of hydrocarbons to the action of $AlCl_3$ decreases with increasing mol. wt.

A. C. ZACHARIN

ASAC & METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

F JURKIEWICZ, J.

K
329. ADSORPTIVITY OF "ESCARBO" ION EXCHANGER, Jurkiewicz, J.
and Zieliński, H. (Katowice: Prace Olgw. Inst. Gór. (Proc. Chief
Inst. Min.), 1951, Komunik. 94, 11pp.). "Escarbo", a product of
sulphonation of coal, was examined by the statistical method. It acts
both as a cation exchanger and also in certain cases as a surface sorbent
like active carbon. (L).

Jurkiewicz, J.

✓ 965. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ION EXCHANGERS FROM COAL
OBTAINED UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS. Jurkiewicz, J., Ziminski, L. and
Laskowska, H. (Prace Glow. Inst. Gorn. (Centr. chist. inst. min., Stalinograd),
Ser. B, 1954, 12pp.). A description is given of semi-industrial scale
experiments in which a type 33 coal was treated with sulphuric acid. Ion
exchangers were obtained with an exchange capacity of 1.5 to 4.5 meq/g and good
mechanical strength. (1).

JURKIEWICZ, J.

"Carbon and Mineral Ion Exchangers." p. 119, Stalinograd, Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

JURKIEWICZ, J. and ZIELINSKI, H.

POLAND

"Natural Coalification Process of Sol. . Fuels in the Light of Elementary Analysis," Prace
Instytutow Ministerstwa Hutnictwa, No. 5-6, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, 1955.

JURKIEWICZ, J.

✓ Natural coalification process of solid fuels. J. Jurkiewicz and H. Zieliński (*Prace Inst. Fizykal. Chemii*, 1955, 7, 362-366). Analytical data from solid fuels are mathematically examined and compared with physico-chemical properties and it is concluded that the natural coalification process, considered from the point of view of inter-molecular transformation, proceeds in two stages: (1) coalification of low-rank coals to coal coals, accompanied by a transformation of external chains but leaving the aromatic rings almost intact, and (2) coalification from coal coals to graphite involving a radical change in the number of aromatic rings as a result of condensation. (17 references.) (English summary)

J. S. C.

JURKIEWICZ, J.

Tentative systematics of organic compounds in an orthogonal coordinate system
and its practical application. p. 325.
ROCZNIKI CHEM, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 2/3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

JURKIEWICZ, J.

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5447

Author: Jurkiewicz, J., Zielinski, H.

Institution: Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal

Title: Process of Natural Carbonization of Solid Fuels According to Data of Their Elemental Analyses

Original

Publication: Koks, smola, gaz, 1956, 1, No 1, Biul. Inst. chem. przerobki wegla, 1-2

Abstract: On the basis of physico-chemical characteristics and data of elemental analyses of solid fuels, hypothetical notions are advanced concerning the process of natural carbonization of fuels; in particular a correlation is established between changes in the nature of side chains, and of aromatic rings, and the degree of metamorphism.

Card 1/1

~~JURKIEWICZ, Jan~~
POLAND / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical Topics of G-1
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619720005-1"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32354

Author : Jan Jurkiowicz.

Inst :

Title : Principles of Classification of Organic Compounds Based on Correct Classification of Hydrocarbons. Part 1. General Principles and Introduction into Hydrocarbon Classification.

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, gaz, 1956, 1, No 4, 143-152.

Abstract : A new principle is proposed for the classification of hydrocarbons; it is based on the introduction of a parameter N , which describes the saturation degree of hydrocarbons of the type C_nH_m with hydrogen ($N = 4n/m$). All the hydrocarbons can be expressed by a general formula $(C_nH_{4N})_x$, where

Card 1/2

JURKIEWICZ, JAN

POLAND/Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Interchange B-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26383

Author : Jan Jurkiewicz, Henryk Zielinski

Title : New Method of Determination of Interchange Capability of
Cation Exchanging Resins.

Orig Pub : Gaz, woda, techn. sanit., 1956, 30, No 3, 90-91

Abstract : The method of determination of the interchange capacity of cationites corresponding to the conditions of their application to water softening is described in detail. The determination is based on the titration of H-forms of cationites by the solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, prepared by saturating suspended CaCO_3 with gaseous CO_2 in an autoclave at 0.5 to 3 atm.

Card : 1/1

JURKIEWICZ, J.:

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: KOKS, SMOLA, GAZ., Vol.2, no. 4, July/Aug. 1957.

JURKIEWICZ, J.; Niewiadomski, T.; Rosinski, S. A trial classification of coal tars, based upon new theoretical foundations. p. 129.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4 April, 1959, Unclass.

JURKIEWICZ, J.

POLAND/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33763.

Author : J. Jurkiewicz, T. Niewiadomski, S. Rosinski.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiment of Coal Tar Classification on New Theoretical Bases.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 4, 129-132.

Abstract: The criterion $N = C_w/3H_w$, where C_w and H_w are the contents of carbon and hydrogen in the tar in % by weight according to its elementary analysis, is accepted as the basis of the classification of coal tars. It is shown that the tars produced by dry distillation (coking, gasification) of solid fuel (regular and brown

Card : 1/2

, POLAND/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Appli-

H-22

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 Solid Fuels. CIA-RDP86-00513R000619720005-1"

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33763.

coals, peat, wood) can be divided into groups in accordance with this criterion. It is proposed to evaluate the tar quality with the index $A_N = N \cdot 100$, the criterion N determining the degree of the tar aromatization, the content of pitch in tar, etc. The values of N were computed from analysis data of 15 kinds of tars, as well as of pitch and coke produced from pitch, and the classification graphs were plotted.

Card : 3/3

25

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58628

systematics of several groups of aromatic compounds are
cited; examples of probable reaction are quoted.
(Beginning of Part III, see RZhKhim, 1958, 55098).

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Producing pure acenaphthene. Jan Jurkiewicz, Jacek Janeczur, and Halina Laskowska (Inst. Chem. Princ. Węgli, Zabrze, Poland). Koks, Smół, GUS 3, 42-7(1953) (English summary).—Commercial 95% acenaphthene (I), m. 91-2°, was distd. at about 180° with steam superheated initially to 300°, and crystd. from aq. MeOH of various concns. The 95% MeOH was the best. Pure I, m. 91.50-95.05°, was obtained in 85% yield. J. Szech

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : 171
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 7020
 AUTHOR : Yakovlev, I.; Sidorov, I.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Sorption of Phenol and Pyridine from
 Aqueous Solutions by Ascaros Ion-Exchange
 and by Activated Charcoal
 ORIG. PUB. : Gaz. Khim. SSSR., 1958, 3, No. 4,
 143-145
 ABSTRACT : With the view of developing procedures of
 purification of phenol-containing sewage a study was made
 of the sorption (under kinetic conditions) of pyridine (I)
 and phenol (II). Particle size of the sorbents, 0.2-0.5 mm.
 Maximum sorption of I was found to be of 120 mg per 1 g
 ascaros and 120 mg per 1 g activated charcoal. That of II
 was found to be of 80 and 300 mg, respectively.
 O. Yavorovskaya.

CARD:

173

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid
Fossil Fuels.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28842.

of pitch coke begins at a temperature of 1100⁰; at these temperatures the aromatic hydrocarbon content of the coke attains 1800 rings per molecule. On further aromatization the specific gravity approaches 2.3 (the specific gravity of graphite). The thermal stability of the hydrocarbons in pitch coke and the transition to a condensed ordered hexagonal structure during the coking of the pitch require greater fuel expenditures than those incurred in the coking of coal. -- A. Agroskin.

Card : 2/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of
organic substances.

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 38377

solution of 3.5 gm picric acid in 25 ml alcohol. After 0.5-1.5 hrs the picrate of I (II) is filtered, using a glass filter, washed with 10 ml alcohol, dried at 30-40° and weighed. In view of the considerable solubility of II in the alcohol, the amount of I present is calculated from the empirical formula $X = (A + K) \cdot 40.2/G$, where A is the weight of II, G is the weight of the sample, and K is the solubility coefficient of II. For the determination of K the II obtained is dissolved in 15 ml alcohol at the bp, the mixture is cooled, and the crystals which are formed are filtered, washed with 10 ml alcohol, dried at 30-40°, and weighed. When the I content of the samples exceeds 50%, the amount

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-22
Application. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16794

Author : Jurkiewicz, J.; Rosinski, S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Components of Coal Tars. Part IV. Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, gaz, 1958, 13, No 1, 20-25

Abstract : Described are physico-chemical properties of the most
important aliphatic and cycloparafinic hydrocarbons
present in tars. Partially these compounds are formed
during the tar formation period. For Part III refer to
Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, 58628. -- Ya. Satunovskiy

Card 1/1

JURKIEWICZ, Jan, prof., dr.; ROSINSKI, Stefan, prof., mgr., inz.

Chemical compounds in tars. Koks 5 no.6:205-208 N-D '60.

1. Członek Komitetu Redakcyjnego czasopisma "Koks, smoła, gaz"
(for Jurkiewicz).
2. Redaktor naczelny czasopisma "Koks, smoła, gaz"
(for Rosinski).

P/026/60/008/004/009/009
A189/A126

AUTHORS: Jurkiewicz, J., and Massalska, M.

TITLE: Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences -
Results of measurements of the radioactivity of air contami-
nants and atmospheric precipitation in Cracow for January to
March 1960

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, v. 8, no. 4, 1960, 379

TEXT: Table p. 379 (English text)

Atmospheric precipitation radioactivity — pC/liter				Total fallout radioactivity — mC/km ² /day			
Date	I	II	III	Date	I	II	III
1	—	—	—	1	0.04	0.01	1.23
2	108.5	—	—	2	0.12	0.01	0.14
3	—	—	—	3	0.12	0.13	0.14
4	—	—	217.8	4	0.05	0.13	0.22
5	18.4	—	—	5	0.05	0.04	0.10

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Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish...

P/026/60/008/004/009/009

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6	—	—	—	6	0.05	0.09	0.10
7	—	—	—	7	0.06	0.09	0.26
8	57.8	—	—	8	0.06	0.04	0.26
9	—	—	—	9	0.05	0.04	0.17
10	—	—	—	10	0.05	0.04	0.17
11	—	—	—	11	0.09	0.04	0.11
12	19.1	—	—	12	0.09	0.10	0.10
13	—	24.1	—	13	0.04	0.06	0.10
14	8.3	—	—	14	0.04	0.06	0.52
15	—	—	—	15	0.03	0.05	0.52
16	—	—	171.0	16	0.04	0.05	0.90
17	—	13.5	434.0	17	0.04	0.10	0.90
18	—	—	1259.0	18	0.02	0.10	0.12
19	—	—	87.0	19	0.02	0.86	0.07
20	56.1	—	—	20	0.16	0.11	0.07
21	—	—	—	21	0.16	0.11	0.04
22	—	—	—	22	0.05	0.09	0.04
23	—	155.8	—	23	0.01	0.09	0.13
24	—	—	—	24	0.01	0.05	0.13

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Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish ...

P/026/60/008/004/009/009
A189/A126

25	—	—	—	25	0.02	0.05	0.04
26	—	—	—	26	0.02	0.05	0.03
27	—	697.0	—	27	0.06	0.56	0.03
28	42.9	—	—	28	0.06	0.56	0.14
29	—	—	—	29	0.10	1.23	0.14
30	19.8	—	—	30	0.11		0.07
31	—	—	—	31	0.11		0.07

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences
Card 3/3

JURKIEWICZ, Jan; TENGLER, Szczepan

Physical and chemical changes of pitch coke depending on the coking temperature. Koks 8 no.2:38-41 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

JURKIEWICZ, Jan; JANCZUR, Jan

Report on experiments for producing pure biphenylene oxide from coke tar. Koks smola gaz 6 ~~Mr-Ap '61~~ Mr-Ap '61.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

JURKIEWICZ, Jan; NIEWIADOMSKI, Tadeusz

Mechanism of coking graphitization of coal tar pitch. Koks 7
no.6:219-226 M-D '62.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

JURKIEWICZ, Jan; JUZWA, Stefan

Some problems connected with the quantitative determination of anthracene. Koks 7 no.4:143-149 J1-Ag '62.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

TOMCZYNSKA, Jadwiga, mgr inż.; JURKIEWICZ, Janina, mgr.

Boiler plants of factories and communities as causes of air
pollution in the city of Warsaw. Gaz woda techn sanit. 38
no.6:198-199 Ja '64

1. Sanitary and Epidemiological Station, Warsaw.

CP
JURKIEWICZ, L.

26

Resin in wood as studied by x-rays. S. Mienkowski and L. Jurkiewicz. *Acta Phys. Polonica* 3, 135-40 (1954) (in French); *cf. C. A.* 24, 5481, 26, 3270. Pine wood, rich in resin, shaped into plates of 0.5 mm. thickness, has been illuminated by x-rays perpendicularly to the plates. The resin was found to be present in the wood partly in the amorphous, partly in the crystal state. Crystals start some time after the tree is felled. The resin crystals are only partially oriented. Their degree of dispersion is stronger than that of the cellulose crystallites of the same sample. The orientation of either the cellulose or the resin is defined by the same factors. In the knots the orientation of cellulose is not superior to that in the trunk. J. Wiertelak

JURKIEWICZ, L.		A 55	
SA		P	
<p>537,542 : 537,591,08 1383</p> <p>A counter apparatus for the measurement of cosmic rays. MINOWICZ, M., and JURKIEWICZ, L. <i>Acta Phys. Polon.</i> 9 (No. 1) 34 8 (1947).—Preparation and fitting of large G-M counters of metal construction is described, and tests of the life of the counters at high counting rates.</p>			
<p>456.364 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>			
<p>SEARCHED MAY 1951</p>			
<p>INDEXED MAY 1951</p>			
<p>REMARKS</p>			

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 1st 400 / 400 (100%) PROCESSED AND PREPARED BY </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>JURKIEWICZ, L.</p> <p>SA</p> </div> <div> <p>537.991.3</p> <p>A 53</p> </div> </div>									
<p>5104. On some photos radiation observed by measurements of cosmic rays at great depths. M. Myrowski, L. Jurkiewicz and J. M. Marmalek. <i>Acta Phys. Polon.</i> 10 (1951) 60-70 (1950).</p> <p>The non-ionizing radiation noted by Harnow and Forre (Abstr. 1049 (1949)) has been investigated at a depth of about 600 m.w.e. The radiation is shown to be isotropic with an absorption coefficient of about 1.4 cm^{-1} Pb, and is identified as a γ-radiation, probably from natural radioactive sources.</p>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ADDITIONAL NOTES</p> <p>OPEN</p> </div> <div> <p>ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REFERENCES</p> </div> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REFERENCES</p> </div> <div> <p>ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REFERENCES</p> </div> </div>									

JURKIEWICZ, L.; MIESOWICZ, H.; MIKUCKI, A.

"A Geiger-Mueller Counter Apparatus for Gamma-ray Well Logging", p. 187,
(ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA, Vol. 1, No. 3/4, 1953, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

JURKIEWICZ, L.

Bulletin

of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Class 3,
Vol. 2, no. 7, 1954.

On the influence of low energy (2-7 MeV) photons on the absorption curve of extensive air showers in lead. In English. p. 329.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

19
Fallout measurements in Kraków. L. Juchacz and
M. Maszaka (Inst. Badań Jądrowych, Kraków, Poland).
Nukleonika 3, Spec. No., 74-8 (1968) (in English).—Results
of fallout measurements from February 1957 to April 1958
are reported. The rain and dust samples were collected in
flat vessels, contg. 1-2 ml. distd. H_2O in the case of dust-
collecting vessels, a few drops concd. H_2SO_4 were added,
and the sample evapd. Counters (β -ray) were calibrated
against standard KCl samples. Dates of explosions were
estd. J. Sacki

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Out

JUR KIEWICZ, LEOPOLD

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Accident Prevention.
Sanitary Engineering.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64883

Author : Jurkiewicz Leopold

Inst : -

Title : Radioactive Contamination of the Earth's Atmos-
phere by Products of Nuclear Explosions

Orig Pub: Nukleonika, 1957, 2, No 4, 657-666

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

JURKIEWICZ, L.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: HUTNIK, Vol. 25, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958.

JURKIEWICZ, L. The application of radioactive isotopes in the metallurgic industry.
p. 242.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4, April, 1959, Unclass.

21(5)

AUTHOR:

~~Jurkiewicz, Leopold~~

POL/46-59-4-1/18

TITLE:

Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 347-363 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The author begins with a brief sketch of recent developments in the field of practical application of radio-isotopes. The ready availability of radio-isotopes of almost all elements and at low prices have made them indispensable in almost all industrial laboratories. The rapid development of these techniques is illustrated by the fact that between 1946 and 1955, 11,000 works on this subject were published in the USA alone. Further illustrations are given in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the rise in demand for radio-isotopes in France between 1955 and 1958 and table 2 shows how the needs of the main recipients (medicine, science, industry) rose in these years in France. In the USSR, the adoption of control techniques based on radio isotopes has increased the ef-

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efficiency of some open-hearth furnaces and of some rolling mills by 5-10%. Not only can economies be achieved in this way but the quality of many products can also be greatly improved. A group of American engineers spent 4 years and \$ 30,000 on research with certain lubricants, using radio-isotopes while research conducted on this same project with old methods would have cost \$ 1 million and lasted 60 years. Hence radio-isotopes also speed up technical progress. Radio-isotopes may be used in two ways in industry. They may be used as a source of nuclear radiation, taking advantage of their power of penetration e.g. for measurements of various types, for detecting flaws etc. Secondly, they may be used as radioactive indices to help study the behaviour of various elements and compounds in physical and chemical reactions of various types. The exactitude of these methods has no parallel. Table 3 gives an idea of some of the sensitivities which may be achieved: column 1 gives

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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

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the half-life of radio-isotopes for 1 hour, 24 hours, 1 month, 1 year and 1,000 years and column 2 the limits of detection in the number of atoms and gram/atoms. The author then proceeds to discuss some of the most recent developments in the practical application of radio-isotopes. Most of the methods mentioned below were discussed either at the 2nd Geneva Conference or at the UNESCO conference in autumn 1957. The first method discussed is the use of radio-isotopes in testing the effect of the chemical composition of lubricants on piston-ring corrosion in internal combustion engines. Figure 1 shows how measuring equipment is laid out in a vehicle under test. The great advantage of this method is that the engine need not be taken apart for measurements and that these can actually be made with the vehicle in motion. Figure 2 shows how vehicle speed affects the rate of piston ring corrosion and figure 3 shows how corrosion due to cold starts is reduced by adding anti-corrosion ad-

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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

ditives to the lubricant. The author refers here to tests made by Deterding and Calow on a Vanguard Estate car. They were able to detect corrosion rates as low as 10^{-5} g. The next radio-isotope method briefly mentioned by the author is that used by Zaslowski in showing that anti-corrosion additives exert a protective influence by forming a film on surfaces exposed to friction. The next method relates to investigations of the friction process itself. The author refers to the experiment conducted by Golden and Rowe who applied an autoradiographic method to test the friction of wolfram carbide on a copper plate. They were able to detect friction remains of 10^{-12} g. This technique is especially important for machine and engine builders. The next method discussed by the author relates to investigations of the effects of lubricating coolants on the rate of wear of machine tools. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate lathes used in these tests. Table

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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

4 shows that the rate of wear of a machine tool can be reduced by about 20% by applying a proper anti-corrosive lubricating coolant. Figure 6 shows the rate of wear of a K3H blade on a lathe used for work on AISI 8620 steel. This particular investigation (Snow and Sko-necki) was carried out by radio-activating a machine blade in a reactor before use. After machining it was found that over 95% of the material worn off the blade collected on the shavings. The author then goes on to discuss certain applications of radio-isotopes in metallurgy. The first method relates to establishing the rate of wear of blast furnace lining. The experiment referred to by the author was conducted on a 250-ton furnace by Luoto and Rotkirch in Finland. Five cobalt 60 tablets were inserted into the lining in 1954 (Figure 7 shows a cross-section of the furnace and the placement of the Geiger-Mueller counter and measuring equipment). Table 5 shows the state of the furnace in 1958. It was established that the lower

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POL/46-59-4-1/18

Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

part of the furnace lining wears much more rapidly than the upper part. It was also established that slag deposits have a self-sealing action in relation to these worn surfaces. The next application of radio-isotopes referred to by the author relates to investigations of the movements of coke and ore in a blast furnace, carried out in 1950-1951 by Kohn and described in detail at the UNESCO conference in Paris. Kohn used gold 198 and lanthanum 140, the former passing into the molten metal and the latter into the slag. He found that metal movements in the furnace are much more rapid than slag movements. The author next refers to the method used by Erwall and Ljunggren to establish the amount of slag in an open-hearth furnace. The isotope they used was La 140 which mixes with the slag but not with the molten metal. Another use of radio-isotopes consists of a rapid method of determining phosphorous content in steel in the course of production. This is especially important in view

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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

of the influence of that factor on the mechanical properties of steel. This method was discussed at the 2nd Geneva conference by Fodor. The isotope he used was phosphorous 32. Figure 8 shows fluctuations in the concentration of that isotope in steel and in slag during refining. The table shows that a certain point is reached in the process when phosphorous concentration is at a minimum. The great advantage of the isotope method is that radiometric analysis is about 3 times shorter than chemical analysis in this case. Moreover, where small concentrations of phosphorous are encountered, the radiometric method is more accurate. Finally, radio-isotopes may be used to investigate molten metal circulation during the melting of alloy steel in open-hearth furnaces. This is important since circulation affects the required re-partition of elements in the alloys. Since metal movements are so important, a proper knowledge of these movements will make it possible to attain the


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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

exact alloy components required. The method employed was discussed at the 2nd Geneva conference by Bogdanov. He used the following isotopes: P 32, Ir 192, F 59, Cr 51 and Co 60. It was found that the molten metal moves in convection currents with speeds reaching 4 m/min. It was also found that in 25-ton furnace a uniform mixture is obtained after about 10-15 min and in 190-350-ton furnaces in up to 45 min. In one Soviet plant, the use of this method has increased production by 75,000 tons of steel alloys a year and saved 1 million rubles yearly. The author closes with a few remarks on the need to select the proper isotope in investigations of this kind, to elaborate the best method of introducing it into the material to be tested and to observe all the safety measures prescribed by international scientific bodies.

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Some Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Mechanical and Metallurgical Investigations

There are 5 tables, 4 graphs, 2 diagrams, 2 photographs and 13 references, 2 of which are German, 9 Soviet and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow - Katedra Fizyki II
(Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow - Chair of Physics II)

SUBMITTED: February, 1959



Card 9/9

21.7200

27156

P/048/60/005/010/005/009
D248/D302

AUTHORS:

Florkowski, Tadeusz, Odrski, Ludwik and Jarkiewicz,
Leopold

TITLE:

The use of γ -spectroscopy for analyzing radioactive
fall-out in Cracow

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 10, 1960, 629-634

TEXT: Fall-out analysis can be carried out by measuring β - and γ -
emission after radiochemical separation of the various nucleides, or by
 γ -spectroscopy of the sample as a whole. Explosions may be dated by
measuring the relative activities of various isotopes, and very recent
explosions can be detected by the presence of short-lived isotopes.
Systematic measurement of activity in atmospheric dust samples provides
a picture of the gradual change in the composition and the distribution
of the initial radioactive cloud. γ -spectroscopy was employed in the
present work in the region 0.13 - 2 MeV, using a Hilger scintillation
counter consisting of a 1 3/4" x 2" crystal of NaI coupled optically

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The use of γ -spectroscopy

27166

P/046/60/005/010/005/009
D246/D302

to a photoelectric EMI6097F repeater. Impulses from the latter were amplified with an amplifier linear to $\pm 1\%$. Width of the channel was kept at 3.5 v, although this could be varied between 1 and 20 v, and the spectra were measured over 60 minute periods. Both rain and dust samples which showed high β -activity (1200-1800 impulses/min. measured on a counter with a mica window 0.25 mm in diameter and weighing $\sim 2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$) were investigated, showing that the contamination was due to Soviet nuclear tests carried out at the end of 1958. Comparatively high concentrations of $^{141}\text{Ce} - ^{141}\text{Pr}$, $^{144}\text{Ce} - ^{144}\text{Pr}$ ($\sim 2.25 \text{ imp./sec}$); $^{103}\text{Ru} - ^{103}\text{Rh}$, $^{129\text{m}}\text{Te}$ ($\sim 1.4 - 1.5 \text{ imp./sec}$) and $^{95}\text{Zr} - ^{95}\text{Nb} - ^{95}\text{Mo}$ ($\sim 1.6 - 1.8 \text{ imp./sec}$) were detected. Repeated measurements 1 month later showed a pronounced decrease in the activity of the $^{103}\text{Ru} - ^{103}\text{Rh}$ and $^{129\text{m}}\text{Te}$. There are 4 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akademia górnictwo-hutnicza, Kraków, katedra fizyki II
(Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, Physics
Department II)

Card 2/3

DZIUNIKOWSKI, Bodhan; FLORKOWSKI, Tadeusz; JURKIEWICZ, Leopold; TURKOWA, Bogusława

Determination of lead content in ore samples by means of the method of absorption of γ or X rays. Nukleonika 7 no.9:561-572 '62.

1. Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Institute of Nuclear Techniques, Krakow, and Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Department of Physics II, Krakow.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015992

P/0047/63/014/006/0649/0658

AUTHOR: Jurkiewicz, Leopold

TITLE: Problems of nuclear geophysics in the work of Physics Department II of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, in the work of the Nuclear Engineering Institute of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, and in the work of the Krakow Section of Laboratory VI of the Institute of Nuclear Studies

SOURCE: Postepy fizyki, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 649-658

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear geophysics, nuclear logging, gamma logging, gamma gamma logging, neutron logging, radiometric prospecting, radioactive well logging, borehole neutron generator, potassium salt prospecting, copper ore prospecting, radioactive ore, soil density measurement, soil moisture measurement, gamma ray well logging, radiometric density logging, radiometric oil well logging

ABSTRACT: The article is a review of current problems in nuclear geophysics, and an illustration of the applications of the methods of nuclear physics to geophysical prospecting. The radiometric prospecting techniques which have been developed since 1949 are currently being used in Poland in the petroleum and coal industry, to some extent in the salt industry, and in prospecting and mining of uranium ores. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015992

author gives a detailed discussion of gamma logging, gamma-gamma logging, $n - n$ and $n - \gamma$ neutron logging, spectrometry of gamma radiation from the radiative capture of thermal neutrons, and borehole neutron-generators, and describes the conditions for which they are applicable.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki II Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej (Physics Department II of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy); Institut Techniki Jadrowej AGH (Nuclear Engineering Institute of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy); VI zaklad Instytutu Badan Jadrowych, Krakow (Laboratory VI of the Institute of Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 028

Card 2/2

BOROWCZYK, M.; JURKIEWICZ, L.; ZUBER, A.

New radioisotope experiences in determining the parameters of groundwater flow in Poland. Nukleonika 9 no.7/8:681-695 '64

1. Geologic Institute, Warsaw (for Borowczyk). 2. Institute of Nuclear Technology, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow (for Jurkiewicz). 3. Institute of Nuclear Research, Krakow Branch (for Zuber).

YURKEVICH, Leonol'd [Jurkiewicz, Leopold]; STERLIN'SKI, Sławomir [Sterlinski, Sławomir]

Optimum time of activity measurement in the presence of an unknown background. Pt. 1. Nukleonika 9 no.9:697-703 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Krakow Branch no.6 (for Jurkiewicz). 2. Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (for Sterlinski).

JURKIEWICZ, Leopold; KORBEL, Kazimierz; PRZEWLOCKI, Kazimierz

Application of radioisotopes in studies on the flow of hydromixtures.
Archiw gorn 10 no.1:91-106 '65.

1. Department VI in Krakow, of the Institute for Nuclear Research
and Institute of Nuclear Engineering of the School of Mining and
Metallurgy, Krakow. Submitted February 26, 1964.

ACC NR: AP7000254

SOURCE CODE: PO/0026/66/014/003/0175/0198

AUTHOR: Jurkiewicz, Leopold (Deceased); Czubek, Jan A.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Cracow; Jurkiewicz Institute of Nuclear Techniques, Cracow

TITLE: Borehole logging methods based on the use of isotope sources of nuclear radiation

SOURCE: Acta geophysica polonica, v. 14, no. 3, 1966, 175-198

TOPIC TAGS: gamma gamma logging, nuclear ^{radiation} ~~geophysics~~, neutron neutron logging, borehole logging, ~~isotope~~, ~~prospecting~~, ~~industrial nuclear application~~

ABSTRACT: Developments in nuclear geophysical prospecting are reviewed, especially well-logging methods based on the use of isotope sources of nuclear radiation. The theory and practice of natural gamma-ray logging, gamma-gamma density logging, gamma-gamma selective logging, neutron-neutron logging, neutron-gamma logging, gamma-neutron logging, and activation by neutrons from isotope sources in boreholes are discussed on the basis of some 150 Soviet and non-Soviet sources. The advantages and disadvantages of each method are noted. Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 2 figures, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/1/SUBM DATE: 07Jan66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 050 / SOV REF: 069

Card 1/1

JURKIEWICZ, W.; MROZOWSKI, M.

"Geology and its Relation to New Industrial Centers," p.23
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1954 Warszawa, Poland

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

LEDOCHOWSKI, Zygmunt; LEDOCHOWSKI, Andrzej; RADZIKOWSKI, Czesław; WYSOCKA-SKRZELA, Barbara; KONOPA, Jerzy; JURKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Research of tumor inhibiting compounds. IX. The synthesis of N,N-dimethylaminobutylaminobenzacridines and some remarks on the relation between tumor inhibiting activity and structure of some acridine and quinoline derivatives and some semi-products for their synthesis. Roczniki chemii 35 no.4:899-905 '61.

1. Department of Technology of Medicaments, Technical University, Gdansk, Department of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Laboratory No. 8, Gdansk and Department of Pathological Anatomy, Academy of Medicine, Gdansk.

JURKO, A.

"Notes on the flora and phytocenology of the eastern part of the Spis-Gemer Mountain Range." (p.81). BIOLOGICKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska akademia vied a umeni) Bratislava. Vol. 7, No. 1/2, 1952.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

JURKO, A.

MAJOVSKY, J.; JURKO, A. Jurko, A. Association of Festuca pseudodalmatica and Inula oculus Christi in southern Slovakia.
p. 129.

Vol. 11, no. 3, 1956, BIOLOGIA, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,
Oct. 1956.

JURKO, Anton, Dr. (Bratislava, Kukucinova 8/b

Alnetum incanae in central Slovakia; lowland forests in West Carpa-
thian Mountains. Biologia 16 no. 5:321-339 '61.

1. Slovensky ustav propeci o pamatky a ochranu prirody.

(ALDER) (CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FORESTS AND FORESTHY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Veronika KARPATI, Istvan KARPATI and Anton JURKO, Botanical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Vacsator, Hungary; and Slovak Institute for the Care of National Monuments and Protection of Nature, Bratislava. [Original-language versions not given]

"Riparian Alder Clusters in the Eucarpatic and Pannonian Central Mountains."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 2, 1963; pp 97-120.

Abstract. *[German summary modified]: Detailed study of the alder trees in Slovakia and Hungary. The principal associations are Aegopodio-Alnecum (pannonicum in Hungary, pannonicum in Slovakia.) Two tables show well over 100 species of plants with distribution patterns in the 2 countries; specialized flora maps of Hungary and Slovakia; photograph; 3 tables; chart; 9 Czech, 5 Hungarian and 4 Western-language references.

*[German article]

1/1

ACC NR: AP6000779

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0009/65/000/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Jurko, Anton (Doctor; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Department of Geobotanics and Systematics of Plants, Institute of Botany,
Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (Oddelení geobotaniky a systematické rastlin,
Botanického ústavu, Slovenskej akadémie vied)

TITLE: Occurrence of *Potentillo Albas-Quercetum* near Presov

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 1, 1965, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, botany

ABSTRACT: The occurrence of *Potentillo-Quercetum* in Central Europe and Russia is discussed. Until recently it was not reported in Czechoslovakia. A description of the find near Presov is given. Geological formation necessary for the growth of *Potentillo* is described. Elevations above sea level, and climatic conditions needed are discussed; vegetation found near the occurrence is described. Conservation measures to protect the plants are suggested. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 03Sep64 / ORIG REF: 008

nw
Card 1/1

0901 1768

TESARIKOVA, L.; SUDA, M.; RIGNY, D.; RUZIKOVA, H.; KUBES, V.; JURKO, A.;
GREGR, V.; BOUCHALOVA, M.

Reactivity of children with rheumatic fever during the course
of the year. Fysiat. vestn. 43 no.2:83-91 Mr '65

1. II. detska klinika (prednosta - prof. dr. M. Toman), katedra
zdravotnictvi (vedouci - prof. dr. A. Zacek) lekarske fakulty
University J.E. Purkyne v Brne; Detske lecebny pro reumatiky a
kardiaky v Bludove, Podedbrad, Slaci a Teplice n.b.
(vedouci - MUDr. V. Kubes, MUDr. V. Gregr; MUDr. J. Kozacek a
MUDr. L. Tesarikova).

RAISP, Ivo; JURKO, Cveta

Health education for diabetics. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.3:60-62 '64
Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.3:60-62 '64

1. Interni oddelok splosne bolnisnice Slovenj Gradec (Predstoj-
nik: dr. med. dr. I. Raisp).

JURKO, O.

Yugoslavia (130)

Technology

Nutritive value of hay produced in the People's Republic of Slovenia. p. 319.
Nova Proizvodnja, Vol. 2, no. 5, October 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

JURKO, W.

3797

621.79 : 621.319.5

Latour A. Jurko W. Performance of Cutting Tools Hardened by Electric Spark Process.

„Wydatność narzędzi skrawających utwardzonych elektrycznym procesem”.
Mechanik. No. 4, 1954, pp. 131—135, 6 figs., 1 tab.

Experiments with a view to determining the quality of hardened and not hardened cutting tools were carried out at the Metal Working Institute of the Warsaw Polytechnic. These experiments were performed on Polish made cutting tools of wolfram high-speed steel, class SW18. The tools were hardened by an electric spark process, the influence of heat treatment being taken into account. It was ascertained that the electric spark hardening increases the cutting power of both high speed steel tools and other tools operating under similar conditions. The experiments proved that tools hardened by this process have an average increase of 20% in cutting performance and 1.5 to 3.5 times longer life. It was also ascertained that appropriate heat treatment is the main requirement in improving quality and lengthening the life of high speed steel cutting tools.

① *of*
met

JURKONIS, H.

Industrial safety and hygiene in the service of traffic and communication safety. p. 208.

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

JURKOVA, A.

JURKOVA, A. Occurrence of lignite at Doini Zivctice. p. 141.

Vol. 31, No. 3, 1956.

VESTNIK

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

JURKOVA, A.

Dependence of the Miocene clastic basal sediments on the Carboniferous relief and on the Neocene tectonics in the new mine fields around Stouava. p. 31

Prague. Ustredni ustav geologicky. VESTNIK. Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 34, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

[illegible]

JURKOVA, ALENA

ROTH, Zdenek

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Central Institute of Geology (Ustredni Ustav geologicky),

Source: Prague.

Prague, Vestnik Ustredniho Ustavu Geologickeho, Vol XXXVI,
No 2, 1961, pp 307-309.

Data: "Theses on the Explanation of the Geological Map 1:200,000,
Sheet Ostrava , M-34-XIX."

Coauthors:

ZEMAN, Jaroslav, /presumably/ Coal Prospecting (Uhelny
pruzkum), Ostrava.

JURKOVA, Alena, /presumably/ Coal Prospecting (Uhelny
pruzkum), Ostrava.

175

BUZINA, R.; HORVAT, A.; JUREKOVIC, B.

Evaluation of nutritional status of women working in a factory, Arh.
hig. rada 7 no.4:327-337 1956.

1. Centralni higijenski zavod, Zagreb, i Higijenski zavod, Rijeka.
Adres: Central Institute of Hygiene of the P. R. Croatia, Zagreb.
(NUTRITION,
in female indust. workers in Yugosl. (Ser))

JURKOVIC, Berislav, ing., asistent (Zagreb, Kulusiceva 2/III)

Electromotive drives in electric power plants. Elektrotehnika
Hrv 1 no.1-2:23-30 '58.

1. Elektrotehnicki fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu

JURKOVIC, Boris

Coordination of the economical building management. Tehnicki
pregled 14 no.5:181-185 '62.

JURKOVIC, DUSAN.

Skladacie domy rodinne z palnych tehliarskych vyrobkov. (Vyd. 1. Bratislava)
1946. 157 p. (Prefabricated housing units of baked bricks and tiles.
1st ed. illus. (part col.), plans)
NN

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

JURKOVIC, I.; MAAROVA, E.

Pseudomonas sepsis in childhood. Bratisl. lek. listy 2 no. 11:
673-685 '63.

1. Katedra patologickej anatomie Univerzity P.J. Safarika v
Kosiciach; vedouci: doc. MUDr. I. Kutlik.

*

MARIS, F.; JURKOVIC, I.; KOHUT, P.; SUCHANEK, A.

Re-innervation of free and flap skin grafts. Acta chir. plast. 5
no.1:57-64 '63.

1. Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Medical Faculty, Comenius University,
Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) Director: Doc. Stefan Damjan, M.D.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION) (SENSATION)

JURKOVIC, IVAN

Garnet in skarn, Novo Brdo. Ivan Jurkovic, Vesnik
zavod. geol. geofiz. ist. Serbia 10, 125-34 (1959) (German
summary).—A chem. analysis of zoned garnet, sp. gr.
3.815, corresponds to andradite 47.2, grossularite 43.9,
almandine 3.0, spessartite 5.4, Ti-garnet 0.5%.

Michael Fleischer

JURKOVIC, Ivan

YUGO .

Yugoslavite andesite from Orlik (S. M. of Bulgaria). Ivan Jurkovic (Ministry of Geology, Yugoslavia). Geol. Vojvoda 8-9, 111-112 (1961-63) (Pub. 101) (German summary).---Petrographic data and their analysis gives of an andesite and of a rock formed by the solution of limestone by the andesite. Michael F. Fischer

JERROVIC, IVAN

YUGO.

The occurrence of nickel-limonite (siderite) and malachite in tourmalinized bari near Bratstvo in the central Bosnian mountains. Ivan Jerrovic (Mineralog. list. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Geol. Vjesnik* 3-4, 273-84 (1951-52) (Pub. 1954) (German summary).—The area, in actinolite-epidote schists, are considered to be of pneumatolytic-hydrothermal origin. In the first phase, rutile, tourmaline, actinolite, albite, quartz, and magnetite were formed. In the hydrothermal phase, the paragenetic successions: pyrite, molybdenite, siderite, malachite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite, tetrahedrite, and bismuth. Semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis of the siderite showed major Fe and Co, less Cu and Fe, and traces of Pb, Zn, Ag, and Bi. X-ray powder data gave $d = 0.443 \text{ \AA}$ for the siderite. Michael Fleischer.

JUKOVIC, IVAN.

Rhyolite (quartz porphyry) of the Francon Range
albite-rhyolite (quartz trachyte) from Slavjane in the
central Bosnian ore region. Ivan Jukovic and Vladimir
Blazek (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Journal of
geophys. astrich. Serbie* 11, 207-214 (1954).
(1954).--Petrographic data are given with chem. analyses
of 3 rocks. Michael Philocher

JURKOVIC, I.; MAJER, V.

Diorites of Bijela Gromila south of Travnik in the middle Bosnian mountains. p. 129.

GEOLOSKI VJESNIK. (Zavod za geoloska istrazivanja Hrvatske i Hrvatsko geolosko drustvo) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 11, 1957 (published 1958)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

JURKOVIC, I.

Metallogeny of Petrova Gora in southwestern Croatia; habilitation work. p.143.

GEOLOSKI VJESNIK. (Zavod za geoloska istrazivanja Hrvatske i Hrvatsko
geolosko drustvo) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 11, 1957 (published 1958)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.

Appearance of barite in Croatia. Geol vjes Hrv 12:77-94 '58
(published '59) (ETA1 9:6)

1. Institute for Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits,
Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
(Croatia --Barite)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr

Magnetite deposits in the Muhamedbegova Prisjeka region, near
Kljuc in Bosnia. Geol vjes Hrv 12:115-124 '58 (published '59)
(EEAI 9:6)
(Bosnia and Hercegovina-- Magnetite)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.; ZALOKAR, Bosida, M.E.

Notes on the minerals in the Wuntho region, Burma. Geol vjes Hrv
12:125-134 '58. (published '59) (EEAI 9:6)
(Burma-- Minerals)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.

The ore occurrences of the Shangalon area, southwest of Kawlin,
Upper Burma. Geol vjes Hrv 12:235-266 '58 (published '59)
(KEAI 9:6)
(Burma-- Ores) (Copper) (Hematite)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr. ing.

Polymetal paragenesis of the ore occurrence in the catchment area of the Srebrenjak Brook south of the town of Dvor na Uni in Croatia; with 1 textfigure. Geol vjes Hrv 13:149-161 '59 (published '60)---
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits, Technological Faculty, Zagreb Kaciceva 26. Urednicki odbor, Geoloski vjesnik, referent.

(Croatia--Ores) (Silver) (Lead) (Siderite)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, prof., dr. ing.; CAZAREK, Mato, ing. rud.

The Brezicane flint sand as raw material for the production of porous concrete. Kem ind 9 no. 9: N-31--N-36 S '60.

SIFTAR, Dubravko, ing.chem.(Zagreb); JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.ing.(Zagreb)

Witherite of Homer in Gorski Kotar, Croatia. Geol vjes Hrv 14:
89-95 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Institute of Mining Chemistry, Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Kacicva 26 (for Siftar). 2. Institute of Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits, Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Kacicva 26. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik" (for Jurkovic)

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.ing. (Zagreb)

Minerals of the iron-ore deposits of Ljubija, near Prijedor, Bosnia.
Geol vjes Hrv 14:161-218 '60 (publ.'61).

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits,
Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb,
Kaciceva 26. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski
vjesnik"

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.inz. (Zagreb); ZALOKAR, Bozidar, M.B. (Zagreb)

Occurrence of copper ore at Buddha Khola in south-central Nepal.
Geol vjes Hrv 14:301-310 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits, Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Kacicava 26, Yugoslavia. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik" (for Jurkovic).
2. Enterprise "Geostrazivanja", Zagreb, Kupska 2, Yugoslavia (for Zalokar).

JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.inz. (Zagreb); ZALOKAR, Bozidar, M.B. (Zagreb)

Occurrence of silver-bearing galena and siderite in the region of Putao, northern Burma. Geol vjes Hrv 14:311-322 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore deposits, Technological Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Kacicева 26, Yugoslavia. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik" (for Jurkovic)
2. Enterprise "Geostrazivanja", Zagreb, Kupaka 2, Yugoslavia (for Zalokar).

ZALOKAR, Bozidar, M.E. (Zagreb); JURKOVIC, Ivan, dr.ins. (Zagreb)

Occurrence of copper ore near Kyaukse, Burma. Geol vjes Hrv 14:
265-270 '60 (publ. '61).

1. "Geostrazivanja", Zagreb, Kupska 2, Yugoslavia (for Zalokar).
2. Institute for Mineralogy, Petrology and Ore Deposits, Techno-
logical Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Kacicева 26,
Yugoslavia. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik"
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Inst :

Title : The Utilization of Maloysite and Piestansk Material
Clay as Fillers in the Paper Industry.

Orig Pub: Papir a Celulosa, 13, No 9, 201-207 (1958) (in Slovak
with summaries in German, English, and Russian)

Abstract: The characteristics of new paper fillers have been
determined. A sieve analysis was made of both
clays. The new fillers and standard kaolin were
added in different amounts to three types of paper

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